AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the title as follows:

In Vivo Assay and Molecular Markers for ~~Testings~~ Testing the Phenotypic Stability of Cell Populations and Selected Cell Populations for Autologous Transplantation

Please replace the paragraph starting page 19, line 30 with the following paragraph:

Alternatively, the detection of the molecular markers (e.g. FGFR-3) can be indirect via specific target genes or any other component of the FGFR-3 pathway, via reporter constructs (indirect method based on detection of FGFR-3 promoter activity or promoters that are specifically activated upon FGFR-3 ~~signaling~~ signalling controlling the expression of a heterologous reporter gene). Polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are preferentially raised against the extracellular domain of the receptor so that the antibodies can be used for cell sorting like FACS (see above). More specifically, that is hydrophilic and therefore readily accessible and that is specific to FGFR-3. Mouse, rabbit, or any other suitable species IgM/IgG antibodies of the present invention are raised against a fragment of FGFR-3, e.g. against the region between the I and the II immunoglobulin-like loop of the extracellular domain of the FGFR-3. A peptide suitable for raising suitable antibodies has the amino acid sequence TGLVPSERVLVGPQRLQVLNASHEDSGAYSCRQRLTQRVL (SEQ ID NO: 1). The full nucleotide sequence of the FGFR-3 receptor is ~~publically~~ publicly available (Genbank accession number NM_000142)Antibodies raised against other such domains of the FGFR-3 receptor fall within the scope of the present ~~nvention~~ invention. Methods for raising such antibodies are well known in the art and are for instance described In Ausubel et al (ed), *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 4th edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York, and more specifically units 11.3, 11.4 and 11.5; In Paul (ed), Fundamental immunology, 4th edition, Lippincott-Raven Publishers, New York, and more specifically chapter4, p 101 ef; de St. Groth and Scheidegger (1980), *J immunol Methods* 35:1-21; French et al (1986), *Immunol Today* 7:344-346; Langone and Vunakis (1986), *Methods in Enzymology*, vol 121, *Immunochemical Techniques. Part I, Hybridoma technology and monoclonal antibodies.* Orlando: Academic Press; Hämmerling et al (1981), *Monoclonal antibodies and T-cell hybridomas. Perspectives and technical advances.* Amsterdam: Elsevier/North-Holland Biomedical Press; Yokoyama (1995) In Coligan et al (ed), *Current protocols in immunology*, Wiley & Sons, New York, 2.5.1-2.2.17; Kohler and Milstein (1975), *Nature* 256: 495-497. Also possible is the derivation of monoclonal antibodies from e.g. phage display libraries (Paul (ed), Fundamental immunology, 4th edition, Lippincott-Raven Publishers, New York, and more specifically chapter4,

p 101 ef; de Bruin et al (1999), *Nature Biotechnology* 17(4): 397-399).